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RSG-THPS4

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The lottery after the Lottery

Rigby, Rhymer

Management Today PP: 52-54 Feb 1997 CODEN: MANTAI ISSN: 0025-1925

JRNL CODE: MTO

DOC TYPE: Journal article LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 3 Pages

WORD COUNT: 1914

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: UK

DESCRIPTORS: Lotteries; Funding; Motion picture industry; Construction industry; Architecture

CLASSIFICATION CODES: 9175 (CN=Western Europe); 8370 (CN=Construction industry); 8307 (CN=Entertainment industry)

ABSTRACT: Just over 2 years ago, the UK fell into line with most of the western world and set up a national lottery. The film industry has felt the effects of the Lottery more than any other and this huge cash injection has received a mixed reception. This seemingly cool greeting of an apparent gift horse can be explained by Britain's historic lack of film distribution facilities, a far cry from the vertically integrated film companies which flourish in the US. The construction industry, and with it architecture, is a rather different matter when it comes to the effects of this new-found munificence. When the Lottery money is in full flow, it should provide around 4% to 5% of the annual building and design work going on in the UK.

TEXT: Headnote:

Which sectors are cashing in on the Lottery millions now filtering through to 'good causes'? The British film industry and the nation's architects were expected to be big winners but the effects of the giveaway have been far from predictable.

'It's a disaster,' declares Wilf Stevenson, director of the British Film Institute. Is he talking about the closure of a major UK studio? The collapse of a promising deal with a big American investor? No, Stevenson is zooming in on the millions of pounds of extra finance now available to the UK's film industry, courtesy of the National Lottery. His superficially perverse gripe (more of which later) serves to illustrate a couple of important points: first, that Lottery proceeds are now working their way through into the economy as a whole; second, that even within the sectors which are on the receiving end of the Lottery lucre, there are serious question marks over whether or not this funding represents a force for good.

Just over two years ago, the UK fell into line with most of the western world and set up a national lottery. After the initial furore - a combination largely of pious moralising from those who disapproved of government-sanctioned gambling, and tabloid headlines involving 20-million winners who were either 'rats' or who claimed their lives wouldn't be changed by the windfall (honest) - the Lottery has settled down to become part of the national furniture. All of a sudden, the arts, our heritage, sports and other such worthy causes which had seen their funding dwindle over years of government cuts are having a field day. The refurbishment of opera houses, the conversion of power stations into art galleries, the

creation of verdant biospheres in Cornish quarries, a boom in the number of British films in production and much-needed increases in funding for our Olympic hopefuls are all going ahead as promised. The upshot is that for several industries, most notably film, architecture and construction, there is a popular perception that good times are here to stay - and all thanks to the Lottery which so far has made 2.7 billion of winnings available for projects in these favoured sectors.

The film industry has felt the effects of the Lottery more than any other and, as Stevenson's reaction indicates, this huge cash injection has received a mixed reception. This seemingly cool greeting of an apparent gift horse can be explained by Britain's historic lack of film distribution facilities, a far cry from the vertically integrated film companies which flourish in the US - we may be good at making films, but finding a commercial screen on which to show them is a different matter altogether.

Not that British film-makers have always been so well-regarded. After a post-war decline, British movie-making spent most of the '80s on the critical list. Then, in 1991, something unexpected happened. The Crying Game, a very British motion picture (the IRA, gritty atmospheric locations and a nice line in transsexuals), hit the big time in the US; the film, which cost 2.5 million to make, took \$63 million at the North American box office. This marked a turning point and other successes (Four Weddings and a Funeral, Shallow Grave, Trainspotting) followed.

Over the last few years, this recovery in production has been augmented by a hefty chunk of Lottery cash. In 1989, 33 films were made in the UK; in the first 10 months of 1996, the figure was 108. Of these, Lottery funding, at an average of 500,000 per film, figured in 42. And some, such as Kim Ballard, finance director of the British Screen Group, a film finance company, are only too happy with this arrangement. 'We're very well disposed to it,' he says. 'We only put up about 20% of a film's cost, so to be able to find another partner is a godsend.'

Others like the general idea, but think the mechanism for distributing finance to producers is in need of refinement, a development which is scheduled for later this year. Under the present, rather hastily introduced regime, individual companies approach the Arts Councils on a project-by-project basis, with their submissions being judged on a rather woolly set of criteria by those who are perhaps not best placed to gauge what constitutes a viable film and what constitutes indulgent arty garbage. Under the new system, which should come on line later this year, the Arts Councils will invest money principally through several (up to four) franchise companies. This select band will put in applications for a number of films each company wants to make over the forthcoming three years and, as each project comes on line, the body will be able to draw down money from its earmarked chunks of finance. This new system, so the thinking goes, should provide a level of security and continuity in a business where capricious cash-flow is the norm.

But for the system's critics, this is still not enough; the revamped process, says Stevenson, will still be pouring money into movie-making and, as such, still be a waste of scratch card millions. 'It's doing exactly what the industry doesn't want,' he says. 'The problem is that the money's going into production, not distribution.'

And, despite successes such as Trainspotting and the various Jane Austen adaptations, British films remain something of a minority taste, with the average cinemagoer far happier on a diet of Hollywood's finest pap. So cinemas are not only seeing an oversupply of films, but an oversupply of the kind of films which are hardly their bread and butter fare. Even back

in 1994, 50% of the films produced in Britain were never distributed (they either went straight to video or went nowhere at all). Stevenson is not alone in his rather dark view of current arrangements for Lottery funding, his pessimism being echoed by a number of insiders, one of whom describes the Lottery millions as a 'shot of heroin for a lot of rather moribund institutions'. He points out that, like the malefic opiate, Lottery cash may make things look better in the short term, but ultimately leads to long-term deterioration.

The construction industry, and with it architecture, is a rather different matter when it comes to the effects of this new-found munificence. Although the impact of Lottery funding on this sector is nowhere near as large as it has been on the film industry, spectacular building projects by their very nature tend to grab headlines. It is, after all, very easy to be scathing about schemes such as extending and refurbishing the Royal Opera House (50 million) 54D or doing up other buildings which are widely held up as playthings for toffs. Such grands projets have led to widespread media speculation, notably in the Evening Standard, that the architects involved in Lottery schemes are making out like bandits.

If there is an element of truth to this, it is a vanishingly small one and applies only to a tiny minority of the profession. The majority of those working within the design and build sector are still suffering the effects of a doubledip recession that hit them harder than anyone else. As David Rock, vice-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, says, 'The Lottery has had a far more significant impact in terms of publicity than in practical terms'. Statistics back this up: when the Lottery money is in full flow, it should - taken with the private capital needed to top up Lottery projects -- provide around 4% to 5% of the annual building and design work going on in the UK (the industry is worth about 50 billion). But, Rock points out, while monies have been allocated, they have not yet been drawn down. Even when they are, the delay between the awarding of money, and the architects and developers seeing it is still appreciable. A report by the Henley Centre puts the Lottery's contribution to the sector in perspective. Come the millennium, the Lottery should have created around 30,000 jobs in the construction and related sectors, but this is against a backdrop of a sector which has lost half a million jobs since 1990. For architects, there is also the question of the differential impact of the Lottery across the profession since most architects design everyday buildings, not graceful, eyecatching bridges to span the Thames. Even for those who specialise in the latter, high-profile projects account for only 4% of the monies awarded. Thus, while fees have gone to the Norman Fosters of this world, a lot of work has also gone to small, provincial practices working on more pedestrian and not particularly lucrative schemes, village halls, for example. And for the large number of architects' practices which fall between these two very separate stools, the Lottery's impact will be minimal.

But while architects may not be doing as well from the Lottery as many imagine, there are other, less immediately obvious beneficiaries. Sadlers Wells Foundation is receiving 75% of the cost (up to 40 million) of its new theatre. In addition to direct local employment on the project, 2,000 additional visitors will benefit from amenities in the area. Other hidden beneficiaries range from accountants, who are often called on to prepare Lottery bids, to the small retailers whose sales of Lottery tickets are helping mitigate the damage wreaked by out-of-town superstores.

Of course, there have been **Lottery** losers, and not just the most obvious candidates such as bookies and gaming arcades. Others, such as the downmarket women's magazines and other denizens of the supermarket checkout, have also suffered. As have the **charities**, although in the

Lottery 's defence, it is hard to establish a direct link between the drop in their income and the newly increased incentive for people to **bet** on a row of numbers coming up.

On a different level, the new national institution also raises concerns both that (despite assurances to the contrary) Lottery funding will become a substitute for government support and that the profits are not being wisely spent. Certainly those who believe that unexpected cash is a de facto good thing should look at what North Sea Oil did for the economy. And they might bear in mind that while Lottery funds are available for capital projects, they do not as yet endow those ventures - and the UK has no shortage of worthy cash-starved institutions.

But the Lottery is still in its infancy, and many of these objections could turn out to be mere teething problems, leaving only the philosophical question of whether this is how we as a nation want to fund our arts and culture. The irony is that by the time the teething problems are resolved, there will be no other option. If we don't like the answer to the question, it'll be too late to put the Lottery genie back in its bottle.cl
(Photograph Omitted)

Captioned as: Left: in recent years, a hefty chunk of Lottery cash has boosted the recovery of the British film production industry - responsible for such successes as True Blue. Meanwhile, major building projects, such as Sir Norman Foster's proposed design for the British Museum, are likely beneficiaries of the Lottery

(Photograph Omitted)

Captioned as: Left: in recent years, a hefty chunk of Lottery cash has boosted the recovery of the British film production industry - responsible for such successes as True Blue. Meanwhile, major building projects, such as Sir Norman Foster's proposed design for the British Museum, are likely beneficiaries of the Lottery

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...TEXT: helping mitigate the damage wreaked by out-of-town superstores.

Of course, there have been **Lottery** losers, and not just the most obvious candidates such as bookies and gaming arcades. Others...
...s magazines and other denizens of the supermarket checkout, have also suffered. As have the **charities**, although in the **Lottery** 's defence, it is hard to establish a direct link between the drop in their income and the newly increased incentive for people to **bet** on a row of numbers coming up.

On a different level, the new national institution...

1/9,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R) File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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14674707 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 86636811

Placing a Big Bet on a Jackpot: D.C. Lottery Teaches Charities How to Raise Funds From Gaming.

Spinner, Jackie

Washington Post, E01

June 3, 2002

ISSN: 0190-8286

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Citation

DESCRIPTORS: Raffles--Laws, regulations, etc.; Charities--Services; Fund raising--Services; Gambling industry--Laws, regulations, etc.; Washington, D.C.--Economic aspects
GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1U5DC Washington, DC
PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 7760000 (Legal Gambling)
SIC CODES: 7990 Misc. Amusement, Recreation Services
NAICS CODES: 7132 Gambling Industries
FILE SEGMENT: NNI File 111

Placing a Big Bet on a Jackpot: D.C. Lottery Teaches Charities How to Raise Funds From Gaming.

1/9,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09448005 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19349783 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)

The lottery after the Lottery. (includes related article on the Lottery's beneficiaries)

Rigby, Rhymer

Management Today, p52(3)

Feb, 1997

ISSN: 0025-1925

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2204 LINE COUNT: 00169

ABSTRACT: Proceeds from the Lottery have bankrolled UK's movie industry, with Lottery funds financing 42 of the 108 films produced from Jan. to Oct. 1996. Major building projects have also received Lottery cash. However, the Lottery's beneficiaries themselves question this type of funding for arts and culture.

TEXT:

Which sectors are cashing in on the Lottery millions now filtering through to 'good causes'? The British film industry and the nation's architects were expected to be big winners but the effects of the giveaway have been far from predictable.

'It's a disaster,' declares Wilf Stevenson, director of the British Film Institute. Is he talking about the closure of a major UK studio? The collapse of a promising deal with a big American investor? No, Stevenson is zooming in on the millions of pounds of extra finance now available to the UK's film industry, courtesy of the National Lottery. His superficially perverse gripe (more of which later) serves to illustrate a couple of important points: first, that Lottery proceeds are now working their way through into the economy as a whole; second, that even within the sectors which are on the receiving end of the Lottery lucre, there are serious question marks over whether or not this funding represents a force for good.

Just over two years ago, the UK fell into line with most of the western world and set up a national lottery. After the initial furore - a combination largely of pious moralising from those who disapproved of government-sanctioned gambling, and tabloid headlines involving (pounds)20-million winners who were either 'rats' or who claimed their lives wouldn't be changed by the windfall (honest) - the Lottery has settled down to become part of the national furniture. All of a sudden, the arts, our heritage, sports and other such worthy causes which had seen their funding dwindle over years of government cuts are having a field day. The refurbishment of opera houses, the conversion of power stations into art galleries, the creation of verdant biospheres in Cornish quarries, a boom in the number of British films in production and much-needed increases

in funding for our Olympic hopefuls are all going ahead as promised. The upshot is that for several industries, most notably film, architecture and construction, there is a popular perception that good times are here to stay - and all thanks to the Lottery which so far has made (pounds)2.7 billion of winnings available for projects in these favoured sectors.

The film industry has felt the effects of the Lottery more than any other and, as Stevenson's reaction indicates, this huge cash injection has received a mixed reception. This seemingly cool greeting of an apparent gift horse can be explained by Britain's historic lack of film distribution facilities, a far cry from the vertically integrated film companies which flourish in the US - we may be good at making films, but finding a commercial screen on which to show them is a different matter altogether.

Not that British film-makers have always been so well-regarded. After a post-war decline, British movie-making spent most of the '80s on the critical list. Then, in 1991, something unexpected happened. The Crying Game, a very British motion picture (the IRA, gritty atmospheric locations and a nice line in transsexuals), hit the big time in the US; the film, which cost (pounds)2.5 million to make, took \$63 million at the North American box office. This marked a turning point and other successes (Four Weddings and a Funeral, Shallow Grave, Trainspotting) followed.

Over the last few years, this recovery in production has been augmented by a hefty chunk of Lottery cash. In 1989, 33 films were made in the UK; in the first 10 months of 1996, the figure was 108. Of these, Lottery funding, at an average of (pounds)500,000 per film, figured in 42. And some, such as Kim Ballard, finance director of the British Screen Group, a film finance company, are only too happy with this arrangement. 'We're very well disposed to it,' he says. 'We only put up about 20% of a film's cost, so to be able to find another partner is a godsend.'

Others like the general idea, but think the mechanism for distributing finance to producers is in need of refinement, a development which is scheduled for later this year. Under the present, rather hastily introduced regime, individual companies approach the Arts Councils on a project-by-project basis, with their submissions being judged on a rather woolly set of criteria by those who are perhaps not best placed to gauge what constitutes a viable film and what constitutes indulgent arty garbage. Under the new system, which should come on line later this year, the Arts Councils will invest money principally through several (up to four) franchise companies. This select band will put in applications for a number of films each company wants to make over the forthcoming three years and, as each project comes on line, the body will be able to draw down money from its earmarked chunks of finance. This new system, so the thinking goes, should provide a level of security and continuity in a business where capricious cash-flow is the norm.

But for the system's critics, this is still not enough; the revamped process, says Stevenson, will still be pouring money into movie-making and, as such, still be a waste of scratch card millions. 'It's doing exactly what the industry doesn't want,' he says. 'The problem is that the money's going into production, not distribution.'

And, despite successes such as Trainspotting and the various Jane Austen adaptations, British films remain something of a minority taste, with the average cinema-goer far happier on a diet of Hollywood's finest pap. So cinemas are not only seeing an oversupply of films, but an oversupply of the kind of films which are hardly their bread and butter fare. Even back in 1994, 50% of the films produced in Britain were never distributed (they either went straight to video or went nowhere at all). Stevenson is not alone in his rather dark view of current arrangements for Lottery funding, his pessimism being echoed by a number of insiders, one of whom describes the Lottery millions as a 'shot of heroin for a lot of rather moribund institutions'. He points out that, like the malefic opiate, Lottery cash may make things look better in the short term, but ultimately leads to long-term deterioration.

The construction industry, and with it architecture, is a rather different matter when it comes to the effects of this new-found munificence. Although the impact of Lottery funding on this sector is nowhere near as large as it has been on the film industry, spectacular building projects by their very nature tend to grab headlines. It is, after all, very easy to be scathing about schemes such as extending and refurbishing the Royal Opera House ((pounds)50 million) or doing up other buildings which are widely held up as playthings for toffs. Such grands projects have led to widespread media speculation, notably in the Evening Standard, that the architects involved in Lottery schemes are making out like bandits.

If there is an element of truth to this, it is a vanishingly small one and applies only to a tiny minority of the profession. The majority of those working within the design and build sector are still suffering the effects of a double-dip recession that hit them harder than anyone else. As David Rock, vice-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, says, 'The Lottery has had a far more significant impact in terms of publicity than in practical terms'.

Statistics back this up: when the Lottery money is in full flow, it should - taken with the private capital needed to top up Lottery projects - provide around 4% to 5% of the annual building and design work going on in the UK (the industry is worth about (pounds)50 billion). But, Rock points out, while monies have been allocated, they have not yet been drawn down. Even when they are, the delay between the awarding of money, and the architects and developers seeing it is still appreciable. A report by the Henley Centre puts the Lottery's contribution to the sector in perspective. Come the millennium, the Lottery should have created around 30,000 jobs in the construction and related sectors, but this is against a backdrop of a sector which has lost half a million jobs since 1990.

For architects, there is also the question of the differential impact of the Lottery across the profession since most architects design everyday buildings, not graceful, eye-catching bridges to span the Thames. Even for those who specialise in the latter, high-profile projects account for only 4% of the monies awarded. Thus, while fees have gone to the Norman Fosters of this world, a lot of work has also gone to small, provincial practices working on more pedestrian and not particularly lucrative schemes, village halls, for example. And for the large number of architects' practices which fall between these two very separate stools, the Lottery's impact will be minimal.

But while architects may not be doing as well from the Lottery as many imagine, there are other, less immediately obvious beneficiaries. Sadlers Wells Foundation is receiving 75% of the cost (up to (pounds)40 million) of its new theatre. In addition to direct local employment on the project, 2,000 additional visitors will benefit from amenities in the area. Other hidden beneficiaries range from accountants, who are often called on to prepare Lottery bids, to the small retailers whose sales of Lottery tickets are helping mitigate the damage wreaked by out-of-town superstores.

Of course, there have been **Lottery** losers, and not just the most obvious candidates such as bookies and gaming arcades. Others, such as the downmarket women's magazines and other denizens of the supermarket checkout, have also suffered. As have the **charities**, although in the **Lottery**'s defence, it is hard to establish a direct link between the drop in their income and the newly increased incentive for people to **bet** on a row of numbers coming up.

On a different level, the new national institution also raises concerns both that (despite assurances to the contrary) Lottery funding will become a substitute for government support and that the profits are not being wisely spent. Certainly those who believe that unexpected cash is a de facto good thing should look at what North Sea Oil did for the economy. And they might bear in mind that while Lottery funds are available for capital projects, they do not as yet endow those ventures - and the UK

has no shortage of worthy cash-starved institutions.

But the Lottery is still in its infancy, and many of these objections could turn out to be mere teething problems, leaving only the philosophical question of whether this is how we as a nation want to fund our arts and culture. The irony is that by the time the teething problems are resolved, there will be no other option. If we don't like the answer to the question, it'll be too late to put the Lottery genie back in its bottle.

RELATED ARTICLE: The five good causes that benefit from the Lottery After prizes, the retailers' take and Camelot's cut, 28p from every Lottery ticket is left for distribution to five good causes. The money is split equally between the Millennium Commission, the (four national) Arts Councils, The National Heritage Memorial Fund, The National Lottery's Charities Board and the (four national) Sports Councils.

The first three are most likely to have the most discernible effect on the national economy, as their remits tend to involve large capital projects.

With the Arts Councils, these are undertakings such as film production and the building of galleries and theatres. The National Heritage Memorial Fund seeks to conserve the nation's heritage. And the Millennium Fund's mandate is to leave the nation with 'lasting monuments' to mark the year 2000, the most obvious example of which is the Millennium Exhibition whose contribution to posterity, if it comes off, will be a building that could pass for the bastard offspring of a sea urchin and a dinner plate.

The distribution bodies differ in how much partnership funding they require, that is, the percentage of the overall cost the recipients of grants must raise themselves. This varies from Heritage's 'no fixed percentage', through the Arts Councils' 'absolute minimum of 10%' to the Millennium Commission's hefty 50% minimum. As partners hip funding needs to be in place before Lottery money is handed out, Millennium projects are most dependent on private sector goodwill.

The latest figures show that 23% of the funds for Heritage projects have been drawn while across the five awarding bodies, the average figure was only 9%.

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SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; photograph

COMPANY NAMES: National Lottery--Public opinion

INDUSTRY CODES/NAMES: INTL Business, International; BUSN Any type of business

DESCRIPTORS: Lotteries--United Kingdom; Gambling industry--Public opinion ; Federal aid to the motion picture industry--United Kingdom

PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 7810000 (Motion Picture & Television Production); 7762000 (Lotteries)

SIC CODES: 7810 Motion Picture Production & Services; 7999 Amusement and recreation, not elsewhere classified

FILE SEGMENT: MI File 47

... helping mitigate the damage wreaked by out-of-town superstores.

Of course, there have been **Lottery** losers, and not just the most obvious candidates such as bookies and gaming arcades. Others...

...s magazines and other denizens of the supermarket checkout, have also suffered. As have the **charities**, although in the **Lottery**'s defence, it is hard to establish a direct link between the drop in their income and the newly increased incentive for people to **bet** on a row of numbers coming up.

On a different level, the new national institution...

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07339979 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15921654

Hardly a sure bet : lottery in Britain raises eyebrows; critics warn of addiction, loss to charities , and burden on poor.

MacLeod, Alexander

Christian Science Monitor, v86, n252 , Wed ed, col 3, p2

Nov 23, 1994

ISSN: 0882-7729

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: CITATION

SPECIAL FEATURES: illustration; photograph

DESCRIPTORS: Lotteries--United Kingdom; United Kingdom--Social aspects

FILE SEGMENT: NNI File 111

Hardly a sure bet : lottery in Britain raises eyebrows; critics warn of addiction, loss to charities , and burden on poor.

1/9,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

(c) 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

31349347 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

Casinoforcharities.com: Casinoforcharities.com launches UK's first gaming for charity website Online casino bets on the public's growing support for charities to be aided by gaming

M2 PRESSWIRE

September 24, 2003

JOURNAL CODE: WMPR LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 499

Casinoforcharities.com, a new web casino launched today, is offering online punters their first opportunity to **bet** on a UK site that will generate cash for **charities** . Nine years after the National **Lottery** established gaming as a legitimate funding route for UK **charities** , the new website, backed by publicly-quoted Gaming Corporation PLC, a leading operator of interactive gaming portals, will donate 10% of its gross profits to **charities** . Donations will meet **charities** ' less glamorous but essential running expenses rather than more popular big-ticket projects such as the Millennium Dome. Casinoforcharities.com wants to hear from **charities** who are interested in taking part.

According to research conducted on behalf of Casinoforcharities.com by Taylor Nelson Sofres, the UK public is now comfortable with charities being funded by the proceeds of gambling. A total of 66% of the 1000 people surveyed were happy with charities raising money this way.

Although the "lottery generation" of 16 to 24 year olds showed the greatest support at over 80%, over half of all older age groups also showed approval.

In establishing the venture, Casinosforcharities.com found that many charities find it easy to raise funds for capital projects, such as new buildings and equipment, but struggle to fund essential running expenses such as postage, rent or utility bills. Charities that wish to receive such support will be selected on the basis of their ability to ensure that donations are effectively used to give the maximum benefit to the wider community. Players are encouraged to nominate charities for donations, and will be kept informed as and when the donations are made.

Christies against Cancer (www.christies.org) is one of the first charities to take donations from the site.

Casinoforcharities.com offers players a range of online versions of popular games including blackjack, baccarat and poker, as well as slot

machine and novelty games. Stakes are placed using casino credits that can be purchased using credit and debit cards, to which winnings can also be credited. Casinoforcharities.com pays out 97% of stakes placed as winnings as against only 50% on the National Lottery. The site's encryption and cash processing meet the strictest standards.

Justin Drummond, chief executive of Gaming Corporation, said:

"The National Lottery has established gaming as an acceptable way for charities to raise money. Casinoforcharities.com now gives online players the chance to make a contribution to charity while participating in gaming. Just like the Lottery, we're making gaming a pastime that offers a social benefit. We've also built the donation model around the need that many charities have to cover their running expenses as well as their capital costs. We expect the 10% of profits we donate to greatly benefit the selected charities."

CONTACT: Justin Drummond, Gaming Corporation PLC Tel: +44 (0)20 7349 4300 Graham Prince/Jenny Leahy, Gresham PR Ltd. Tel: +44 (0)20 7404 9000

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COMPANY NAMES: Gaming Corp PLC; Taylor Nelson Sofres PLC
DESCRIPTORS: Company News; Marketing; New Products & Services
COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United Kingdom (GB)
REGIONS: Europe; Western Europe
SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 6730 (Trusts); 7900 (Amusement & Recreation Services); 7990 (Miscellaneous Amusement Recreation Services); 7996 (Amusement Parks); 8399 (Social Services NEC); 7300 (Business Services)
NAICS CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 71311 (Amusement & Theme Parks); 713 (Amusement Gambling & Recreation Industries); 7131 (Amusement Parks & Arcades); 71 (Arts Entertainment & Recreation); 7132 (Gambling Industries); 81321 (Grantmaking & Giving Services); 71329 (Other Gambling Industries); 81 (Other Services exc Public Admin); 813 (Religious Grantmaking Professional & Like Organizations)

... com, a new web casino launched today, is offering online punters their first opportunity to **bet** on a UK site that will generate cash for **charities**. Nine years after the National **Lottery** established gaming as a legitimate funding route for UK **charities**, the new website, backed by publicly-quoted Gaming Corporation PLC, a leading operator of interactive gaming portals, will donate 10% of its gross profits to **charities**. Donations will meet **charities**' less glamorous but essential running expenses rather than more popular big-ticket projects such as the Millennium Dome. Casinoforcharities.com wants to hear from **charities** who are interested in taking part.

According to research conducted on behalf of Casinoforcharities.com...

1/9,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R) File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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22410646 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)
Totally PLC - Final Results
23 April 2002
NEW RNS
April 23, 2002

JOURNAL CODE: WRNS LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1843

TOTALLY PLC ("Totally", "the Company" or "the Group")

Final results for the year ended 31 December 2001

Chairman's statement

I am pleased to present my report for the year ended 31 December 2001.

In financial terms, the Company's performance in the second half of the period under review did not meet the board's expectations. As a result of the general economic slowdown leading up to and since September 11, planned advertising revenue growth for the second half of the year did not materialise. Turnover, therefore, for the period was #1,460,000 (2000: #507,000), with an operating loss of #883,000 before the exceptional write-off of #2,160,000 relating to goodwill on the acquisition of London Jewish News. This resulted in a net loss before taxation of #3,053,000.

In commercial terms, significant progress has been made on a number of strategic fronts:

In November 2001, the Company successfully launched a new, paid for, dating service. At the time of writing, over 10 per cent. of the users of www.totallyjewish.com's free dating services have converted to the paid for, premium services. This percentage continues to grow each month.

In February 2002, the Company successfully launched The Jewish **Lottery**. In partnership with Littlewoods Leisure Plc, one of the UK's leading gaming organisations, and Jewish Care, one of the UK's leading Jewish **charities**, The Jewish **Lottery** is broadly based on The National **Lottery**, but with the proceeds benefiting the Jewish community directly. The Directors believe that The Jewish **Lottery** is well placed to become an institution within the UK's Jewish community and, with Totally Plc receiving a marketing commission on every pound **bet**, the Directors believe that this initiative has the potential to make a significant contribution to overall turnover.

During the last year, the Company has taken a more proactive approach to marketing its technical services capabilities. As a result, several technical services contracts have been won with some of the UK's largest Jewish communal organisations, as well as with other commercial entities. This has enabled the Company to enhance its reputation as a quality supplier of technical solutions and, as such, the Company has plans to grow this part of the business.

Over the last nine months, the Company has been working with a leading Israeli publisher to assess the opportunities for launching a Jewish media joint venture in the USA. Significant research and business planning has been undertaken, potential investors and strategic partners have been approached and, a potential acquisition to support the creation of this new business has been identified. It is hoped that further announcements about this will be made in the near future.

The first quarter of the new year has seen a marked increase in advertising revenues compared with the last quarter of 2001. This, together with the addition of the new revenue streams described above, and the fact that operating costs are now significantly reduced (un-audited costs in the first quarter of 2002 are #460,000 compared to last year's first quarter costs of #637,000, a reduction of 28 per cent.), leads the Directors to believe that the Company's operations will continue to improve. To ensure that the Company has the funding resources to achieve this, your Directors expect shortly to announce details of a placing to raise #275,000, which will take place in May.

Finally I would like to thank my co-directors, all our staff and our advisers for their efforts during this last year. I would also like to formally welcome Daniel Assor to the board as Sales Director.

Dr Michael Sinclair Chairman 23 April 2002

Consolidated profit and loss account for the year to 31 December 2001

Note Before Before exceptional Exceptional exceptional Exceptional

items items Total items items Total 2001 2001 2001 2000 2000 2000 #000 #000
 #000 #000 #000 #000 Turnover Continuing operations 1,460 - 1,460 507 - 507
 Other external charges (601) - (601) (542) - (542) Staff costs: Wages
 and salaries (1,047) - (1,047) (757) (757) Social security costs (92) -
 (92) (66) - (66) Depreciation and other amounts written off tangible and
 intangible 2 (76) (2,160) (2,236) (55) (1,154) (1,209) fixed assets Amounts
 written off (69) - (69) - - - Investments Other operating charges (458) -
 (458) (399) - (399)

Total expenses (2,343) (2,160) (4,503) (1,819) (1,154) (2,973)

Operating loss (883) (2,160) (3,043) (1,312) (1,154) (2,466)

Interest receivable and similar 7 54 income Interest payable and
 similar (17) (4) charges Loss on ordinary activities (3,053) (2,416) before
 taxation Taxation - -

Retained loss for the period (3,053) (2,416)

Loss per share - basic 6 (9.81)p (16.08)p Loss per share - diluted 6
 (9.81)p (16.08)p Loss per share before 6 goodwill amortisation - basic 6
 (2.87)p (8.21)p

Consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2001 2001 2000 Note #000
 #000 #000 #000 Fixed assets Intangible assets - goodwill 2 - 2,151 Tangible
 assets 3 53 112

53 2,263 Current assets Debtors 4 411 416 Cash at bank and in hand 14
 446

425 862 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 5 (524) (671)

Net current assets/(liabilities) (99) 191

Total assets less current liabilities (46) 2,454

Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year (2) (8)

Net assets/(liabilities) (48) 2,446

Consolidated cash flow statement for the year to 31 December 2001 2001
 2000 #000 #000 #000 #000

Net cash outflow from operating activities (1,023) (1,054)

Returns on investments and servicing of finance Interest received 7 54
 Bank interest paid (16) (4) Interest paid under finance leases (1) -
 (10) (50)

(1,033) (1,004) Capital expenditure Payments to acquire tangible fixed
 assets (17) (94)

Acquisitions Purchase of investments (79) (173)

Cash outflow before financing (1,129) (1,271)

Financing Capital repayments under finance leases (5) (3) Issue of
 ordinary share capital for cash 560 2,255 Expenses paid in connection with
 share issues - (564)

Increase/(decrease) in cash in the period (574) 418

Notes to the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in
 dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the
 Company's financial statements.

The Directors have prepared the financial statements on a going
 concern basis. Having reviewed future funding requirements for the
 business, they propose a Placing to raise \$275,000 as soon as practicable
 after the publication of these financial statements. They have already
 confirmed the support from major shareholders. In the event that the
 Placing does not proceed as planned, the Group would potentially be in
 breach of its borrowing facilities and would additionally be unable to take
 advantage of opportunities to expand and extend the business. While the
 Directors are at present uncertain as to the outcome of the proposed
 Placing, they believe that it is appropriate to prepare the financial
 statements on a going concern basis.

Basis of preparation

The financial information has been prepared in accordance with
 applicable accounting standards and under the historical cost accounting
 rules.

2. Intangible fixed assets Year ended 31 December 2001 Goodwill #000

Cost At beginning of period 3,332 Additions 9

At end of period 3,341

Amortisation and amounts written off At beginning of period 1,181
Write-offs 2,160

At end of period 3,341

Net book value At 31 December 2001 -

At 31 December 2000 2,151

In accordance with the requirement of Financial Reporting Standards 10 and 11 for annual impairment testing of intangible fixed assets, the Directors have considered the carrying value of goodwill that arose in 2000 on the acquisition of London Jewish News Limited. They have concluded, following a reassessment of that Company's future earnings potential, that there has been a permanent diminution in the attributable goodwill such that it is no longer appropriate to carry it in the consolidated balance sheet. The Directors have therefore written off the full carrying value, amounting to #2,160,000. This write-off is shown as an exceptional item in the profit and loss account for the year.

3. Tangible fixed assets

Short Computer Fixtures and Total fittings leasehold equipment
property #000 #000 #000 Cost At beginning of period 37 102 24 163
Additions 12 5 - 17 Write-offs - (27) (8) (36)

At end of period 49 80 16 145

Depreciation At beginning of period 3 40 8 51 Charge for period 6 59
11 76 Write-offs - (27) (9) (36)

At end of period 9 72 10 91

Net book value At 31 December 2001 40 8 5 53

At 31 December 2000 34 62 16 112

Included above are assets under finance lease contracts. The net book value of these assets at 31 December 2001 is #7,000 (2000: #13,000) and the depreciation charged for the period was #6,000 (2000: #1,000).

4. Debtors 31 December 31 December 2001 2000 #000 #000

Trade debtors 334 252 Amounts due from subsidiary undertakings - -
Other debtors 26 64 Prepayments and accrued income 51 99
411 415

Included in other debtors is #21,500 due after more than one year, representing

the remaining part of a deposit paid on 23 March 2000 when a property leasehold was signed. This is repayable at the end of the six year term of the lease.

5. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year 31 December 31 December 2001 2000 #000 #000

Bank loans and overdrafts 254 112 Trade creditors 180 359 Net obligations under finance leases 6 6 Other taxation and social security 28 34 Accruals and deferred income 56 160

524 671

The Group has an overdraft facility that specifies interest to be charged at a rate of 2.75 per cent. per annum over the bank's base rate for overdrawn positions up to #325,000. This facility is available for utilisation until 20 September 2002.

6. Loss per share

The calculation of the basic loss per share is based on the loss of #3,053,000 (2000: #2,416,000) and on 31,107,277 (2000: 15,064,151) ordinary shares being the weighted average number of shares in issue during the period. The diluted loss per share is the same as the basic loss per share, in accordance with FRS 14, which prescribes that potential ordinary shares should only be used as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease net profit or increase net loss per share from continuing operations.

7. Dividends

The Directors are not proposing the payment of a dividend in respect

of the period ended 31 December 2001.

8. Publication of non-statutory accounts

The financial information set out in this preliminary announcement does not constitute statutory accounts as defined in Section 240 of the Companies Act 1985.

The consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2001 and the consolidated profit and loss account, consolidated cash flow statement and associated notes for the year then ended have been extracted from the Group's financial statements. Those financial statements have not yet been delivered to the Registrar of Companies, nor have the auditors reported on them. The 2000 accounts have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies and the auditors have reported on them.

9. Copies of accounts will be sent to shareholders shortly and will also be available at the Company's registered office.

This information is provided by RNS The company news service from the London Stock Exchange

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DESCRIPTORS: Company News

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... percentage continues to grow each month.

In February 2002, the Company successfully launched The Jewish **Lottery**. In partnership with Littlewoods Leisure Plc, one of the UK's leading gaming organisations, and Jewish Care, one of the UK's leading Jewish **charities**, The Jewish **Lottery** is broadly based on The National **Lottery**, but with the proceeds benefiting the Jewish community directly. The Directors believe that The Jewish **Lottery** is well placed to become an institution within the UK's Jewish community and, with Totally Plc receiving a marketing commission on every pound **bet**, the Directors believe that this initiative has the potential to make a significant contribution to...

1/9,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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12488656 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

Hong Kong plays for high stakes; Analysis

JONATHAN FENBY

TIMES

July 31, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: FTMS LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 2741

Hong Kong is still one of the richest cities in the world. But as Jonathan Fenby reports, its link with China may hold the seeds of decline

Since British rule ceased at midnight on 30 June 1997, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China has been the most advanced and richest city in the biggest developing nation on earth. A meeting place of East and West, this territory of only 400 square miles and 6.8 million people has a gross domestic product of US\$175 billion (Pounds 120 billion) and the world's fourth largest foreign exchange reserves.

Apart from its 95 per cent Chinese population and its own dealings with the mainland, it has long been the unofficial capital of the diaspora of 100 million overseas Chinese who see Hong Kong as a safe haven for their

money and as a gateway to the mother country. Going in the other direction, it has been the main conduit for funds coming out of China, legally or illegally.

Hong Kong still has more billionaires than its former sovereign. The best known tycoon, Li Ka-shing, whose empire stretches from property and container ports to supermarkets and mobile telephones, ranks tenth in the listing of the world's mega-rich by Forbes magazine. Income tax is a flat 15 per cent, and only a quarter of the population pays it. The wealthy are further comforted by the absence of tax on dividends or capital gains. 'Here, the money we make, we keep,' as the owner of a big Chinese herbal pill business puts it.

When it changed sovereign powers in 1997, Hong Kong made up 20 per cent of China's wealth, with 0.5 per cent of the mainland's population. In the 1997 bull market, its stock exchange was the sixth biggest in the world, and membership debentures at the main golf club cost Pounds 1 million.

Despite a poor construction safety record, pollution and bureaucratic blunders such as paying China the equivalent of Pounds 130 million a year for water which overflows into the sea, Hong Kong is generally a model of urban development. The local anthem is the sound of the pneumatic drill; the national bird should be the crane. Sheer walls of apartment blocks perch on the edge of steep slopes. Plans for new buildings rise 100 floors up into the sky. Though too many developments are unimaginative concrete, there is no finer office building in the world than the triangular masterpiece designed by I.M. Pei for the Bank of China which dominates the Hong Kong skyline. Carrying half the territory's population each day, the underground Mass Transit Railway is the world's most heavily used people-carrier, and probably the most efficient. As for other means of getting around, taxis are cheap, the flat fare on the tram is 16p, and you can cross the harbour on the upper deck of the ferry for only a penny more.

Business rules, and its practitioners are lords of the universe. Names of firms and buildings translated from Chinese reflect the aspirations and preoccupations of owners and inhabitants - Brilliant Trading, Joyful Construction, Good Luck Corrugated Carton, or Tycoon Court, Wealth Heights, Good Results, Prosperity Centre and Everprofit.

A ranking of top wealth creators in Asia at the end of 1999 placed seven Hong Kong firms in the top ten.

From the heights of the Peak to people scrabbling with bank overdrafts to get on the escalator to wealth, property dominates. Property tycoons are the masters of the city. Li Ka-shing is known simply as 'Superman'. Lee Shau-kee of Henderson Land earned a cool US\$1.1 billion from dividends alone in 1997. A real estate heiress, Nina Wang, was listed as the richest working woman on earth with US\$7 billion to her name.

The result is both some of the highest prices in the world and great population density. The Kwun Ton area of Kowloon has 54,000 people per square kilometre. Such is the pressure on space that Hong Kong is riddled with 6,000 illegal structures. The soaring property prices and the Government's income from the sale of leases, redevelopment fees and stamp duty are the territory's hidden tax, adding to the cost of shopping, eating out or doing business.

Hong Kong people work hard. Between 1980 and 1996, their productivity rose by 90 per cent. They also count the dollars and cents assiduously, and, for all the conspicuous consumption, put a lot aside - the savings rate is double that in Britain. But they are also great gamblers, wagering tens of millions of pounds on an ordinary midweek race meeting. Even in the depths of recession, the average bet was HK\$318 (Pounds 25), and the big dividend on the last day of racing brought HK\$2.15 million for a HK\$10 stake. Betting tax contributes 5 per cent of Government revenue, covering expenditure on housing, the police and the environment. On top of this, the Jockey Club foots the bill for extensive spending on schools, clinics and charities. Legal betting is restricted to the horses, a weekly lottery

and a few licensed mahjong parlours.

But this temple of wealth and conspicuous consumption is also a city of rag pickers and old women who scrape a living collecting waste paper and discarded soft-drink cans. The income disparity is among the highest on earth as shown by the tax figures; 6 per cent of the population pays 80 per cent of the total income tax bill, while a similar proportion of corporate tax comes from 5 per cent of taxable businesses.

Contrasts are everywhere. Sandwiched between shining high-rise towers stand tenements with peeling walls and washing hanging out of the windows. Small stalls of while-you-wait cobblers and locksmiths line an alley beside some of the city's smartest stores. Near gleaming skyscrapers, a 76-year-old woman pays HK\$700 a month for a tiny space in which she keeps a kerosene stove, cooking utensils, clothes, plastic bags stuffed with her belongings and a big metal box. She cannot stretch her legs out fully when she sleeps. Her cubicle is part of a 500sq ft unit where 13 other people live.

However sophisticated the city may be, it is still subject to old superstitions and new scares. Women with big mouths are considered bad news because they 'eat' the family's luck and money. Various foods are imbued with special powers. Lotus seeds will bring you a child within the year; water chestnuts promise good fortune; candied coconut stores up family togetherness down the generations; peach blossoms denote longevity and jonquils prosperity.

A massive apartment block on the south side of Hong Kong Island has a large hole in the middle to allow evil spirits to pass through without causing any damage. In 1997, Hong Kong's Chief Executive used the supposed bad feng shui of the residence of the former colonial governors - which has the sharp edge of the Bank of China building pointing directly at it - as an excuse for not moving in.

The tradition of lucky and unlucky numbers is alive and well. Eight is prized because it sounds like 'wealth' in Cantonese, and nine is good too because it sounds like the word for 'long-lasting'. But four is to be avoided at all costs since it sounds like death. The lease of our flat - number 4B - said it was also known as 3F, which does not exist. An apartment block opposite has an Upper 3 floor, Upper 13 and Upper 23 - anything to avoid the dreaded four.

Hong Kong's constitution, the Basic Law, lays down a ten-year road from 1997 to the prospect of the popular election of a Chief Executive and the legislature. That timetable may be delayed. The tide since the handover has flowed towards the strengthening of executive power and the marginalisation of anything which might stand in its way. At the forefront of this process is the Chief Executive, a shipping magnate called Tung Chee-hwa, selected at the end of 1996 by a 400-strong committee approved by Beijing. An avuncular figure with brush-cut hair who was formerly the honorary consul for Monaco in Hong Kong, Tung studied at Liverpool University, and supports both that city's football team and the San Francisco 49ers. His father set up a firm called Orient Overseas which made the family extremely wealthy, with assets of US\$1 billion.

But in the shipping recession of the 1980s, the firm had to be bailed out with a loan from China. It was one of the biggest corporate restructuring rescues seen up to that time, and inevitably raises the question of whether Beijing thought it had Tung in its debt as a result, making him an even safer choice to run Hong Kong.

Nobody knows how much Hong Kong's leader consults the mainland. Some stories say his telephone line only connects him with middle-ranking functionaries in the central capital; but others say he has the rank of a provincial governor. Senior members of his administration insist that they rarely contact their colleagues in Beijing. They contrast the old colonial days, when the telegrams came in from Whitehall in the morning and had to be answered by the evening, with the new situation in which, they say, they never hear from the new sovereign power.

The duality persists in the public and private faces of the man in charge of the SAR. Tung works long hours, earning the nickname of 'Mr Seven-Eleven', and listens politely to whoever is talking to him. But he seems to find it hard to make decisions, and reserves the right to take no notice. He has a talent for sounding the wrong note, as when he says the Tiananmen massacre belongs to the 'baggage' of history. Too often, his reactions to events are slow, evasive or formulaic. Popular leadership is not his forte. Tung is a patriarch, and patriarchs are there to be respected: the people should acquiesce or, as the Cantonese put it, 'shoe-shine', as an increasing number of civil servants do with growing acumen.

Geography has always been a key to the success of Hong Kong. Perched on the flank of the great dragon of China, Hong Kong has been perfectly placed as an entrepot city, a channel for goods, people and services. As an outpost of Western good practices, with a clean civil service and a reliable legal system, it has benefited from a trust that the West is still hesitant about extending to the mainland. Hence its eminence as a container port, and its position as the centre for financial, legal and managerial services for companies operating in China. If Hong Kong became part of the People's Republic in 1997, geography still gives it the destiny of being a bridge between the mainland and the rest of the world. But that location also makes Hong Kong much more fragile than such a rich and successful place should be. It is at the mercy of events it cannot influence, in America, Tokyo or across the border in the rest of China.

The currency link to the US dollar means that monetary policy is made by the Federal Reserve in Washington. Changes in US policy towards Beijing have major consequences for Hong Kong. Japan's enormous weight in the Asian economy cannot be escaped. Most of all, there is the China factor: increasingly, it cuts both ways. If mainland economic development stalls, Hong Kong will feel the repercussions first. If Beijing devalues its currency, could the Hong Kong dollar resist the pressure to follow suit? If, on the other hand, the looming superpower-in-the-making relates to the world and ploughs its own furrow in the international economy, there will be much less need for the Hong Kong bridge.

If that happens, how many firms will follow the example of the French communications company Alcatel, which has made Shanghai its regional headquarters, or the electronics division of Philips, which has moved its top management executives to the mainland? If Shanghai can reinvent itself as a great world centre, with double the population of Hong Kong and the huge backdrop of the Yangtze basin, who needs this pimple on the backside of the dragon to the north? If container ports in southern China can undercut Hong Kong, why transport goods through the SAR? An artificial place, created by refugees and colonialists, Hong Kong could then move to the wings of China's evolution. An early beneficiary of globalisation, it could be marginalised by the biggest global link-up of all between 1.2 billion consumers and the rest of the planet.

Copyright 2000 Jonathan Fenby. Dealing with the Dragon: A Year in the New Hong Kong by Jonathan Fenby is published by Little, Brown and Company on August 3 and is available from The Times Bookshop for just Pounds 12.99 (RRP Pounds 14.99). To order call 0870 160 8080

GAMBLING IN MACAU

HONG KONG was not the only European colony to return to China as the millennium loomed. On the night of December 19-20, Beijing recovered Macau, the smallest of its lost lands, with 410,000 people in 7 1/2 square miles.

The Portuguese arrived in 1513, and formally took charge of the place in 1557. As a trading centre, Macau dealt in spices, silk, pepper, cloves, silver, sandalwood, tea, ginger, nutmeg and plates. The Portuguese settlers also prospered from taking silks and porcelain to Japan and returning with silver which they sold to China at highly advantageous rates. Later, Macau became famous for its fireworks. Matches were also a big industry. But both had died out by the early 1960s, and the place became a backwater, with its

pink-and-white government buildings, its decaying colonial houses, its Portuguese restaurants, its Buddhist monastery, and its many ornate churches.

Today gambling is the lifeblood of this place, and the bloodstream is far from pure. Macau's gaming tradition reaches back for more than a century, boosted in 1872 by the ban on gambling in Hong Kong except for the horses and a few mahjong parlours (and, more recently, a weekly lottery). A monopoly casino franchise instituted in 1937 is now held by the Sociedade de Turismo e Diversoes de Macau (STDM) headed by the dapper Stanley Ho.

Casino takings account for a quarter of the territory's gross domestic product, and provide billions of dollars in taxes. Five per cent of the workforce is directly employed by the casinos; many more depend on them indirectly. Ho's company has its own bank and a fleet of 32 high-speed ferries. It runs horse and greyhound racing. It recently completed a major development project of roads and new buildings round the main waterfront.

The future of the casino franchise after Macau's return to China has not been settled, but the STDM holds it until 2001.

The future of Macau's legal system is murky. Very few Chinese understand it. Many judges are new appointments. Most senior policemen will be going back to Europe. No wonder that officials in Beijing roll their eyes when the matter of law and order in the former Portuguese colony is raised.

PRESS EXCESSES

THE LAUNCH of Apple Daily in 1995 set off a full-blooded press war, which is being fought with sensationalism, paparazzi pursuit of celebrities, intrusion, price-cutting, advertising deals and the occasional use of faked photographs.

Polls show the credibility of the media at an all-time low, with magazines ranked as the worst products on the market in Hong Kong. One particular incident has stoked concern.

It involves a man whose wife threw herself and their two children off the top of a building after finding he had mistresses in China. Apple subsequently paid for him to make a trip to the mainland that ended with him posing in bed with two young women for the paper's photographers.

As the outrage mounted and a rival newspaper castigated the man as 'human scum', Apple devoted its front page to an apology for having been led astray by misguided zeal to serve its readers.

The paper's owner, Jimmy Lai Chee-ying, is an archetypal Hong Kong figure who rose from being a penniless refugee to great wealth. He made his first money by stockmarket speculation. After building up a successful rag trade business, he launched a successful glossy, gossipy magazine called Next, followed by Apple in 1995. It quickly soared to a circulation of 40,000, within spitting distance of the market leader, the Oriental Daily.

Now pressure is growing for a press council to rein in these excesses.

Copyright 2000 The Times. Source: World Reporter (Trade Mark) - FT McCarthy.

DESCRIPTORS: Gold & Foreign Exchange Reserves; Economic Indicators;
Economic News; GDP & GNP
COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United Kingdom (GB) ; China (CN) ; Hong Kong (HK)
REGIONS: Europe; European Union; Western Europe; Asia; Far East

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... pounds on an ordinary midweek race meeting. Even in the depths of recession, the average **bet** was HK\$318 (Pounds 25), and the big dividend on the last day of racing...

... of this, the Jockey Club foots the bill for extensive spending on schools, clinics and **charities**. Legal betting is restricted to the

horses, a weekly **lottery** and a few licensed mahjong parlours.

But this temple of wealth and conspicuous consumption is...

1/9,K/8 (Item 4 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

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09980379

1st Ed - BAD MATHS AND VODOO ECONOMICS

SECTION TITLE: Economy & Business

Jamie Carr

FINANCIAL MAIL, p48

March 09, 2000

JOURNAL CODE: WFML LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 496

NATIONAL **LOTTERY** If you put R2,50 on an individual number on a roulette table and leave your winnings on, and the number comes up four times in a row, you have won R4,2m. Your chances of achieving this are 1 in 1,9m. If you buy a **lottery** ticket for R2,50, your chances of winning R2,5m are 1 in 13,8m a terrible **bet**, which shows that the **lottery** is a tax on people who are bad at maths. The power of a **lottery** lies in the dream of a new life; say goodbye to penury and hello to la dolce vita. The great disparity between rich and poor in SA enables the local Lotto to pitch its jackpot much lower than the big boys abroad. Turn up to the International **Lottery** Winners gloatfest with your cheque for R2,5m and you'll be laughed at in the showers. The couple who scooped US\$190m on Powerball in the US will be arriving in their Gulfstream V while you're haggling for a car hire upgrade to Group B with aircon and power steering. For the reasonably wealthy, the quantum is hardly enough to attract interest. If I win a **lottery** I need an Aston Martin, a stately home and a villa in Spain, with a helicopter for the commute. This SA jackpot would hardly cover a townhouse in Illovo, says one derivatives trader. The international press is full of stories of the dismal progress of winners who forgot to tick the No Publicity box. Most claim it's not going to change me; I'll still work at the municipal tip eight days a week and have a pint in the local on the weekend with my mates. Two years later they've blown the money. **Lottery** operator Uthingo will offer financial advice and emotional support as part of its winner services package, but this may not be enough if international experience is anything to go by. Look at Buddy Post, who won 16,2m in Pennsylvanias State **Lottery** in 1988. Five years later, Buddys brother Jeffrey was convicted for hiring a hitman to bump off the ill-starred winner, and by 1994 Buddy himself was in jail for assault and had filed for bankruptcy. The other perennial area of controversy will be the allocation of money for good causes. The National **Lottery** Distribution Trust Fund, which will dole out the money, is tasked by the Lotteries Act to give the money to the Reconstruction & Development Programme, arts and culture, sports and recreation, and **charities**. Exactly who will end up holding this hot potato is still unclear. But it won't be a job for anybody looking for the quiet life. Claims that the **lottery** will create 40000 jobs are voodoo economics, since all a **lottery** does is divert personal discretionary spending from one area to another. But it will broaden the States fiscal reach, acting as an effective extension of the tax base into the lower LSM groups that make up the target market.

Copyright 1999 Times Media Ltd.. Source: World Reporter (Trade Mark).

COMPANY NAMES: International Lottery; Aston Martin Lagonda Ltd

DESCRIPTORS: Bankruptcy & Receivership; Company News; Human Resources & Employment
COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: Spain (ES) ; United States of America (US)
REGIONS: Europe; European Union; Mediterranean; Western Europe; Americas; North America; Pacific Rim
SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 8412 (Museums & Art Galleries); 7990 (Miscellaneous Amusement Recreation Services); 6730 (Trusts)
NAICS CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 71212 (Historical Sites); 71329 (Other Gambling Industries); 81321 (Grantmaking & Giving Services)

NATIONAL **LOTTERY** If you put R2,50 on an individual number on a roulette table and leave...

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1/9,K/9 (Item 5 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
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03141390 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

It could be them; Ministers are milking the National Lottery; Leading Article

TIMES

October 17, 1998

JOURNAL CODE: FTMS LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 427

Millions of people will play the National **Lottery** this evening, yet few will know which deserving cause their **bet** will benefit. When the **lottery** was founded, John Major wanted its proceeds to go to five good

causes - the arts, sport, heritage, **charities** and millennium projects. Under his successor's policies, the People's **Lottery** is becoming the Government's cash cow, milked by ministers to fund public expenditure.

Estimates of how much the lottery would raise during its first seven years have been revised upwards by Pounds 1.5 billion. Instead of splitting the extra takings equally between the existing five causes, some will go to a new, sixth cause - the National Opportunities Fund. After 2001, this fund will also receive all the money which currently goes to the Millennium Commission - making it the largest recipient of the lottery's munificence. The fund's purpose is 'to provide direct support for a range of education, environment and public health projects', investing in activities such as lifelong learning and 'cancer prevention, treatment and care'. Unlike any of the other five causes, it will be administered by civil servants, giving ministers direct control over its decision-making process.

This leaves a large question-mark hanging over the principle that proceeds should never become used to substitute for spending out of taxation. The treatment of cancer is a core role for the National Health Service. After a couple of years, there are few safeguards to stop the Treasury from assuming that this stream of money is a guaranteed source of revenue, justifying cutbacks elsewhere in departments' budgets. Imperceptibly, the National Lottery would be just another tax.

Gamblers and taxpayers might think it better to spend lottery money on preventing cancer and encouraging adult education than rebuilding the Royal Opera House. Yet with the principles which underpin the awarding of lottery funds in disarray, ministers have begun to use the proceeds for other, more dubious practices. Scottish communities could soon be able to apply for lottery grants to buy land from their landlords. Few southerners who have a flutter on the lottery would define Scottish lairds as good causes to receive their money. This policy smacks of being a clumsy attempt to woo voters in the run-up to the elections to the Scottish parliament.

Greater transparency in the allocation of lottery grants is needed. Ministers should be brave enough to admit if they plan to use the lottery to fund schools and the National Health Service. If it is meant to be the People's Lottery, the people deserve to know how their money is being spent.

Copyright 1998 The Times. Source: World Reporter (Trade Mark) - FT McCarthy.

DESCRIPTORS: National Budgets; Government News; Comment & Analysis; Market News

COUNTRY NAMES/CODES: United Kingdom (GB)

REGIONS: Europe; European Union; Western Europe

SIC CODES/DESCRIPTIONS: 7999 (Amusement & Recreation NEC)

Millions of people will play the National **Lottery** this evening, yet few will know which deserving cause their **bet** will benefit. When the **lottery** was founded, John Major wanted its proceeds to go to five good causes - the arts, sport, heritage, **charities** and millennium projects. Under his successor's policies, the People's **Lottery** is becoming the Government's cash cow, milked by ministers to fund public expenditure.

Estimates...

1/9,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R) File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

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05635400 Supplier Number: 108111908 (THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

Casinoforcharities.com launches UK's first gaming for charity website

Online casino bets on the public's growing support for charities to be aided by gaming.

M2 Presswire, pNA

Sept 24, 2003

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 559

TEXT:

M2 PRESSWIRE-24 September 2003-CasinoForCharities.com:

CasinoForCharities.com launches UK's first gaming for charity website

Online casino bets on the public's growing support for charities to be aided by gaming(C)1994-2003 M2 COMMUNICATIONS LTD

RDATE:09242003

CasinoForCharities.com, a new web casino launched today, is offering online punters their first opportunity to **bet** on a UK site that will generate cash for **charities**. Nine years after the National **Lottery** established gaming as a legitimate funding route for UK **charities**, the new website, backed by publicly-quoted Gaming Corporation PLC, a leading operator of interactive gaming portals, will donate 10% of its gross profits to **charities**. Donations will meet **charities**' less glamorous but essential running expenses rather than more popular big-ticket projects such as the Millennium Dome. CasinoForCharities.com wants to hear from **charities** who are interested in taking part.

According to research conducted on behalf of CasinoForCharities.com by Taylor Nelson Sofres, the UK public is now comfortable with charities being funded by the proceeds of gambling. A total of 66% of the 1000 people surveyed were happy with charities raising money this way.

Although the "lottery generation" of 16 to 24 year olds showed the greatest support at over 80%, over half of all older age groups also showed approval.

In establishing the venture, CasinosForCharities.com found that many charities find it easy to raise funds for capital projects, such as new buildings and equipment, but struggle to fund essential running expenses such as postage, rent or utility bills. Charities that wish to receive such support will be selected on the basis of their ability to ensure that donations are effectively used to give the maximum benefit to the wider community. Players are encouraged to nominate charities for donations, and will be kept informed as and when the donations are made.

Christies against Cancer (www.christies.org) is one of the first charities to take donations from the site.

CasinoForCharities.com offers players a range of online versions of popular games including blackjack, baccarat and poker, as well as slot machine and novelty games. Stakes are placed using casino credits that can be purchased using credit and debit cards, to which winnings can also be credited. CasinoForCharities.com pays out 97% of stakes placed as winnings as against only 50% on the National Lottery. The site's encryption and cash processing meet the strictest standards.

Justin Drummond, chief executive of Gaming Corporation, said:

"The National Lottery has established gaming as an acceptable way for charities to raise money. CasinoForCharities.com now gives online players the chance to make a contribution to charity while participating in gaming. Just like the Lottery, we're making gaming a pastime that offers a social benefit. We've also built the donation model around the need that many charities have to cover their running expenses as well as their capital costs. We expect the 10% of profits we donate to greatly benefit the selected charities."

CONTACT: Justin Drummond, Gaming Corporation PLC Tel: +44 (0)20 7349 4300 Graham Prince/Jenny Leahy, Gresham PR Ltd. Tel: +44 (0)20 7404 9000

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the world wide web. Inquiries to info@m2.com)).

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PUBLISHER NAME: M2 Communications Ltd.

INDUSTRY NAMES: BUSN (Any type of business); INTL (Business,
International)

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According to research conducted on behalf of Casinoforcharities.com

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L5: Entry 1 of 1

File: DWPI

Jan 30, 2004

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-426814

DERWENT-WEEK: 200414

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TITLE: Automatic commodity allocation system e.g. for betting systems, where the system determines whether the bet meets predetermined criteria of betting scheme, and the value of the exchangeable commodity

INVENTOR: WHITFIELD, P

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

CHARITY BET PTY LTD

CHARN

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000AU-0002951 (November 2, 2000)

[Search Selected](#)[Search ALL](#)[Clear](#)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
<input type="checkbox"/> NZ 526244 A	January 30, 2004		000	G06F017/60
<input type="checkbox"/> WO 200237345 A1	May 10, 2002	E	025	G06F017/60
<input type="checkbox"/> AU 200213659 A	May 15, 2002		000	G06F017/60

DESIGNATED-STATES: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
NZ 526244A	November 1, 2001	2001NZ-0526244	
NZ 526244A	November 1, 2001	2001WO-AU01406	
NZ 526244A		WO 200237345	Based on
WO 200237345A1	November 1, 2001	2001WO-AU01406	
AU 200213659A	November 1, 2001	2002AU-0013659	
AU 200213659A		WO 200237345	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): [G06](#) [F](#) [17/60](#)

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 200237345A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The system accepts a bet in the betting scheme; determines whether the bet meets predetermined criteria of the betting scheme for obtaining an exchangeable commodity; determining the value of the exchangeable commodity to be awarded if the bet meets the predetermined criteria; and allocates portions of the exchangeable commodity into the user selectable accounts. The system may be computer controlled and the computer may be connected to the Internet.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIM included for the following:method for allocating portions of an exchangeable commodity

USE - For betting systems.

ADVANTAGE - The system allocates portions of an exchangeable commodity, such as money, obtained from participation in a betting scheme, such as horse racing, lotteries, Internet betting and the like, into accounts, usually selected by the user.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The flow diagram shows the steps involved in the invention.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.1/3

TITLE-TERMS: AUTOMATIC COMMODITY ALLOCATE SYSTEM BET SYSTEM SYSTEM DETERMINE BET
PREDETERMINED CRITERIA BET SCHEME VALUE EXCHANGE COMMODITY

DERWENT-CLASS: T01 W04

EPI-CODES: T01-N01B1; W04-X02G;

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N2002-335616

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